

though it involves her acting as a mandatory power for the league of nations near East Africa."

Peace Table Weighs

Wilson's Proposal

On German Colonies

PARIS, Jan. 28. (By The Associated Press).—Germany's colonies occupied the entire attention of two extended executive sessions of the Supreme Council of the Great Powers to-day. The disposition of this small empire, scattered over the African mainland, in Asia and throughout the Pacific, is presenting a territorial question of the first magnitude.

Attention is centered on the plan presented by President Wilson for internationalization of the German colonial possessions. A reported secret treaty between England and Japan, giving Japan the captured islands north of the equator and England the colonies south of the equator stands in the way of the Wilson plan, but it is generally believed that all secret treaties will give way before the league of nations.

The hearings to-day covered the entire range of these German colonies. The delegates of Australia, New Zealand and Japan explained their respective interests in the Pacific groups of islands, Japan and China their interest in Kiao-Chow and the German concessions at many treaty ports, and the French Minister of Colonies, M. Simon, took up the African colonies, embracing Togoland, the Kamerun and German East and Southwest Africa.

Belgians Yet to Be Heard.

General Jan Christian Smuts, the South African leader, and General Louis Botha, the South African Premier, already have been heard on the question of German East Africa, and now it only remains to obtain the viewpoint of the Belgians, who are about to present their ideas of their interests in the colonies adjacent to the Belgian Congo. It appears to be the generally accepted view among those having interests in the matter that Germany's colonies should not be restored to her.

This, in turn, has developed another crucial question—namely, whether German sovereignty over these colonies should pass to the powers who may receive them, or whether they should be entrusted to a league of nations, which would exercise international control, while giving a mandate to such powers as administer the particular colonies.

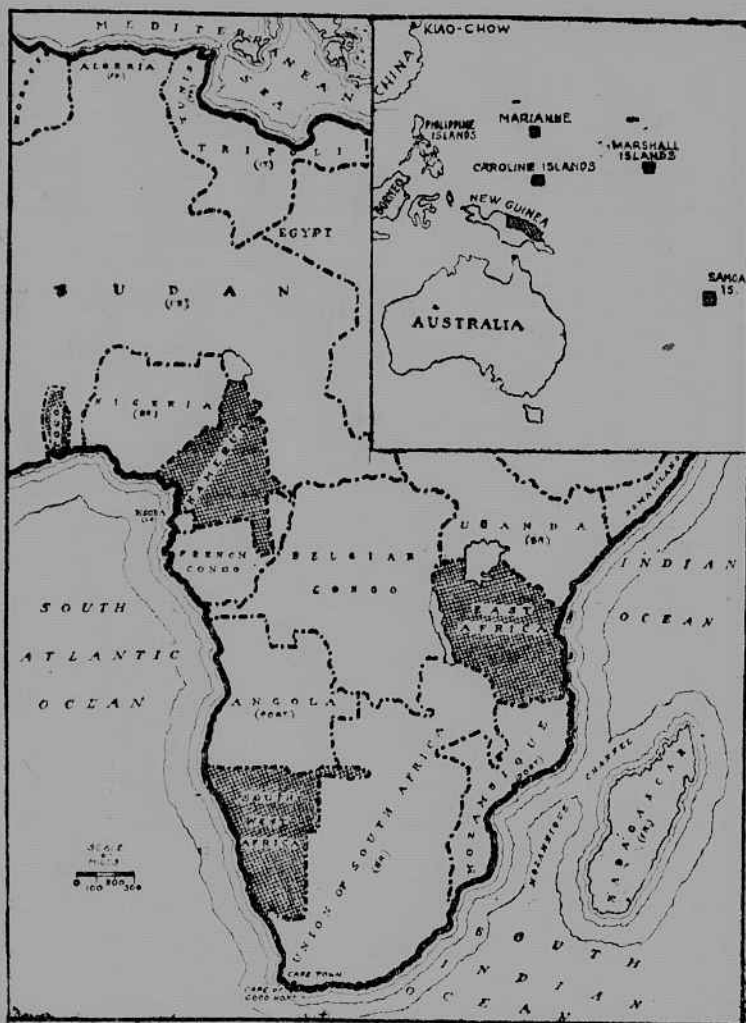
East African Issue Largest

This larger question, affecting the general administration of the colonies, was considered by the council to-day, as well as the particular interests involved, and the discussion will be continued to-morrow morning.

German East Africa is the most important territorial possession involved, as it has upwards of seven million inhabitants. Besides being adjacent to the British South African commonwealth, it is a necessary link connecting the British in the south and the north, thus completing the British territorial chain between Cairo and Cape Colony.

German Southwest Africa is consid-

Enemy Colonies Reported Parceled



LONDON, Jan. 28.—"The Standard," in an editorial to-day, says that although the peace conference has not fully settled the question of the disposition of Germany's colonies, it is understood that agreements have been reached on the main points.

These agreements include the giving of German Southwest Africa to the South African Union and German East Africa to Great Britain as mandator of the league of nations, some portions being annexed to the Belgian Congo.

The Kameruns will be chiefly French, Togoland French and British, and the Pacific islands either will be divided between Japan, Australia and New Zealand, or administered by Great Britain for the league of nations.

ered less important, though the harbor in Walvis Bay has some advantages.

Belgian interests are believed to relate to Southwest Africa, and the French interests to the Kamerun and Togoland, which adjoin French Dahomey and the French Congo.

China Wants Kiao-Chow

China's interest in the colonies is in getting back Kiao-Chow after it passes from Germany to Japan and also in the termination of German concessions at Tien-tsin, Shanghai and other points. Japan's interests are both in Kiao-Chow and the Pacific Islands. The islands are being considered in two main groups, first, New Guinea, Bismarck and the Samoa group, in which Australia and New Zealand are presenting their interests; and second, the Marshall, Caroline and Marianne groups, lying east of the Philippines and south of Japan.

The first group of islands is fertile

and productive. The second consists of coral islets, chiefly valuable as strategic bases. It is this whole range of colonies, once constituting Germany's hopes of world extension, that are now under consideration in the sessions of the Supreme Council of the Great Powers.

The following official report of the day's proceedings was issued this evening:

"The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the United States, the British Empire, France and Italy and the representatives of Japan held two meetings to-day the first from 11 a. m. until 12:30 and the second from 4 to 6:30 p. m.

German Colonies Discussed

"An exchange of views took place on the German colonies in the Far

Swiss Constitution To

Be More Democratic

BERNE, Jan. 27. (By The Associated Press).—The Swiss Parliament opened to-day in extraordinary session with a view to the total revision of the constitution in a democratic direction and a further extension of the rights of the people. The proposals include proportional elections for the National Council and an increase in the number of members of the government from seven to nine.

East and the Pacific and on those in Africa.

"The representatives of the dominions were present at these two sessions, the representatives of China at that in the morning, and the Marquis Salvago (Italy) at that in the afternoon. In the morning the delegates of Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan were heard.

"In the afternoon Henri Simon, French Minister of the Colonies, explained the views of his department on colonial questions.

"In addition the fundamental principles of the league of nations and their application were considered.

"The next meeting will take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

Financial considerations have entered largely into the discussion of the internationalization of the German colonies, which have been generally regarded as the chief asset of Germany in settling war claims. While Japan has made it clear that she is willing to return the actual territory included in the Kiao-Chow concession to China, she desires to retain the German railways, mines and other valuable concessions in Shantung province to reimburse her for war expenses.

Fear They Couldn't Collect.

Australia has advanced a similar reason for claiming the New Guinea Islands, and New Zealand for claiming Samoa. Japan's claims to the Marshall and Caroline groups are supported on the same grounds, and a similar reason is offered for the actual transfer of the German African colonies to members of the Entente.

China objects to having the concessions which Germany forced from her transferred to Japan in settlement of the war claims of an ally, while it is asserted that President Wilson opposes actual annexations and insists upon the internationalization of all the Pacific and African German colonies.

But under an internationalization plan the Entente powers apparently are unable to see how their claims against Germany would be met and objection has been raised that if actual transfer of the colonies is not made to certain powers in settlement of war claims the chief asset of Germany would be eliminated, as the nation to whose guardianship the colonies were entrusted by the league of nations could not consider them as its property.

Labor Issue to Fore

The American delegation to the peace conference, it appears, has decided to keep the question of labor to the fore as far as possible in the conferences. President Wilson and Colonel E. M. House have arranged for a meeting of American labor men to be held to-morrow to formulate the programme to be pushed.

Before to-day's session of the council, and between the morning and afternoon gatherings, President Wilson had several engagements, among them one with Samuel Gompers and another with M. Delacroix, Belgian Premier. The conference with Gompers was expected to develop consideration of some of the provisions of labor which American labor interests are anxious to have written into the peace settlement. The talk with the Belgian Premier was understood to concern generally Belgium's interests before the conference, including the questions of reparation and colonial claims.

Wilson's Homecoming Discussed

As the work of the peace conference proceeds it is becoming evident that there was full justification for the earlier forecasts that nothing more than broad general outlines and fundamental principles would be decided upon before President Wilson's departure for home next month.

The state of the conference's work to-day, it now appears, does not warrant a prediction as to whether he will return to Europe after the closing of the congress session. This question probably cannot be decided until the last few days of his present visit.

Prof. Lord on Polish Mission

The American members of the commission created by the peace conference to visit Poland were named to-day. They are Major General Francis J. Kernan, for the army, and Professor Robert H. Lord, of Harvard University, the American peace commission's expert on Russia and Poland.

It is expected that the commission will leave for Poland next week.

The second French member of the commission, according to the "Temps," is General Niels, former chief of the French military mission to Russia. Joseph Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, was named yesterday as the first member of the commission.

Allies Not to Ask

Enemy to Pay Cost Of Armies During War

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Belgium, Greece, Poland, Serbia and Rumania will have two members each on the peace conference commission to deal with the question of reparation. This was announced to-day by representatives of the smaller powers.

The members of the great powers in this commission have already been named.

Without attracting much attention a change has been made in the name of the important committee of the peace conference which is to deal with this subject. Instead of being the Committee on Indemnities, as originally planned, the committee will now be known as the Committee on Reparation.

The change, it is understood, was

brought about by the American delegates who were animated by the idea of keeping the whole scheme of reparation within the spirit of President Wilson's declaration on the subject. According to the present understanding, the word "reparation" means simply the replacement, as far as possible, as they were before the war, of all things destroyed by the German armies. Where it is impossible to give full payment for losses, the powers will exact indemnities.

As originally contemplated, the committee would have been justified in taking into its calculations in assessing damages against the Central Powers, not only the cost of reparation, but the entire expense incurred by the Entente Powers and America in raising armies, bringing them to the battlefield and maintaining them, which would have made a total far beyond the ability of the defeated nations to meet.

Contraband Governs

Freedom of Seas in

Judgment of Experts

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The conferences among peace congress delegates here are already beginning to touch upon the question of the freedom of the seas, which is the one upon which the European delegates seek the most immediate enlightenment as to President Wilson's views.

Some of the foremost international law experts, however, seem to believe the freedom of the seas, when reduced to the final analysis, resolves itself into the question of what is contraband, since freedom of the seas really means nothing more than the right of private property to move upon the seas in time of war. Discussion is ranging around the proposition that the league of nations shall decide what is contraband, so the question never shall be settled by any one of the nations interested. This, it is thought, may produce a solution of the problem.

Wilson Is Reported

Against Japanese

Control of Islands

LONDON, Jan. 28.—In referring to discussions of the future status of Germany's colonies by the peace congress, the Paris correspondent of "The Mail" writes:

"President Wilson appears to have put forward a general scheme which may be termed the internationalization of Germany's late possessions. This plan is not exactly defined, but in principle it would make it mandatory for the various powers to administer the colonies subject to the control of the league of nations.

"British delegates do not object to such procedure respecting the colonies in Africa, although other nations, notably the French and Portuguese, do not acquiesce in the Union of South Africa definitely claims German Southwest Africa.

"As regards the Pacific, Australia claims New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago, New Zealand claims Samoa, and Japan desires the Marshalls and Carolines. Japan also suggests an equatorial delimitation between British and Japanese influence in the Pacific."

The correspondent refers to the Anglo-Japanese "secret" treaty of 1916, which assigned the Marshalls and Carolines to Japan, and adds: "Such possession would be very distasteful to the United States, and American political opinion is that if President Wilson agrees to this move his power will be seriously impaired. It is suggested that from this comes his earnest demand for the internationalization of all Pacific colonies. It is quite clear, however, that the whole voice of the British Empire at the peace congress supports the claims of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa and also agrees to the redemption by Japan of the Marshalls and Carolines, with equatorial delimitation of influence."

Washington Hopeful

Russian Bolsheviks

Will Agree to Parley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. (By The Associated Press).—There is reason to believe that the Bolshevik government will agree to meet representatives of the associated governments "for the purpose of establishing relations between Russia and the friendly nations" and also accept the invitation of the powers to exchange views with the hostile Russian factions with the object of reestablishing unity, it was stated in a well informed quarter here to-day.

The Allied and American proposal, which provides for a popular determination of the will of the Russian people, it was said, is acceptable to the Bolsheviks, but not to the anti-Bolshevik elements, who contend that the Bolsheviks, through the so-called "terror," can influence and control elections.

It is thought that the Soviet government may suggest the substitution of some locality in Scandinavia, or possibly the Aland Islands, for the "Princes' Islands" as the scene of the conference, although preferring Paris itself as the seat of the peace conference.

There is some likelihood, however, that, in order to dissipate the impression created abroad of conditions in Bolshevik Russia by hostile accounts, the Soviet Foreign Office will invite the Allied and American representatives to meet the Bolshevik representatives at some point in Russia.

Bolsheviks to Insist

Allies Quit Russia

Before Parley Is Held

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Further light on the Bolshevik attitude toward the invitation of the Allied and associated powers for a conference with the Russian factions at "Princes' Islands" is given by an article in the Bolshevik official newspaper "Izvestia" on January 26. The correspondent of "Le Journal" at Berne telegraphs a quotation from this article carried by the Russian wireless service, the quotation showing that the outgoing is much more moderate in tone than was the recent note on the subject sent by M. Tchitcherine, the Russian Foreign Minister, to M. Vorovsky, the Bolshevik emissary at Stockholm.

The "Izvestia" article, which was signed by M. Neklor, lays stress on the indirect character of the invitation, noting that it bore neither address nor signature. The writer declares the Allies must choose between the role of adversaries of the new Russia and that of arbitrators. If they desire to prove their fitness to act as arbitrators, he insists they must completely evacuate Russia. Then their initiative, he adds, may be taken seriously.

French Woman Suffragists

Are Received by Wilson

PARIS, Jan. 28.—President Wilson this morning received a delegation of the French Union for Woman Suffrage, led by Madame De Witt Schlumberger. In the afternoon, the President received a delegation of the union of

Exit, financial Wild Oats

What a school teacher discovered about boys who suddenly "come into money."

AN acquaintance of ours—an ex-teacher in a private school—has told us a group of remarkable stories of the successes and the failures of rich men's sons. He has been in a position to know the facts and observe results.

He told us of one boy who inherited several hundred thousand dollars. In three years he had built it into over a million. In addition to sound business instinct, this boy was fortunate in having had excellent financial advice.

But our school teacher friend reached the opinion that few young men know the value of money—unless they have earned it. Here are three instances out of the dozens he gave us:

R. C. inherited \$40,000 cash from his father. He literally squandered it in three weeks in the "automobile business." This boy is now working for a living.

C. S. might have been a traction magnate if his father's will had been planned with prudence. Instead the boy inherited a fortune in cash. Last accounts tell of utter wreck in Chicago—and poverty.

C. S.—the initials are a coincidence—inherited thousands in cash from his mother. He became a "curb" broker over night and over night the curb broke him.

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430 Broadway at Howard St.			1640 Pitkin Ave.
23 E. 26th St.	Canal	12080	JAMAICA
1454 B'way at 42d St.	Mad. Sq.	12090	8 Hardenbrook Ave.
72 E. 42d St.	Bryant	12090	FLUSHING
9 E. 59th St.	Murray Hill	12090	70 Main St.
2087 B'way at 72d St.	Plaza	12090	RICHMOND HILL
109 W. 125th St.	Riverside	12090	634 Napier Ave.
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